TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1892.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in

this evening before 6 o'clock. If our friends who foreir us with manuscripts for publication

## artid to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cursed distinguish for that purpose. Now Politics-Speech of a Delegate at the

Democratte National Convention. From the Chicago Herald of June 23, perhaps,

I srise, sir, to propose the name of the illustriou statesman, patrict, prophet, and economist, Grover Cleveland of New York. | Applause from the Oklahoma delegation. I need not mention, time would fail me to mention, his many, his ample, his splendid titles to this distinction. He is the only candidate who can get no vote from the delegation of his own State. He is the only candidate against whom South Carolina protests, and for whom her electoral vote will not be cast. He is the only candidate who can lose us North Carolina. He is the only candidate who can make West Virginia doubtful. He is the only candidate who can insure us the loss of New York. Pra Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. who else can command the united support of Oklahome and the District of Columbia! What other name can we present without doubt or fear to our sincere and faithful allies, the Mugwumps of Massachusetts ! I am not of those who believe that the party exists for the purpose of representing certain principles. No, sir; it exists for the purpose of nominating a certain candidate. I would rather be defeated with Grover Cleveland than elected with the best man that ever lived. I that satisfactory armor-piercing projectiles trust that the Convention will listen to the delegates from the Republican States. They are absolutely unprejudiced, and their votes to-day ought to have a double strength, because next fall they will not count, Listen not to the dictates of the cold and calculating prudence which insists that he cannot be elected. To vote for the nomination of Grover Cleveland is honor enough for any man. I must remird gentlemen that they are here to nominate, not to elect. If they will consider the distant and alien question of defeat, let them remember that in Grover Cleveland they have a candidate who is used to defeat. [Long applause.]

#### Blaine.

The air is full of rumors and contradictions about Mr. BLAINE's health and illness, ability and disability, willingness and unwillingness. Much of it all, we dare say, is mere talk and invention, without knowledge or fact to go on. What people desire or dread, what they hope or fear, looms and flickers before the imagination till the difference between truth and falsehood, reality and vacuity, disappears. What the fact is about Mr. BLAINE we

do not undertake to determine. Two things may, however, be taken for certain. I. If he takes the nomination for President, he will stand a chance of getting more votes than any other prominent Republican, provided the voters believe that he is able to do the work of the Presidency. To convince the voters that he is up to that job, he must make at least three or four speeches. One of them may be delivered in New York. one in Boston, one in Chicago, one in Cincinnati, and one in Richmond. They must be tip-top speeches, full of the genuine old

ing off from the highest BLAINE standard. II. If he should be nominated, and try to get through the canvass without affording such unquestionable evidence of physical and mental power, the people would not believe that he is really able to be President. Then he would be beaten worse than would be possible for even HARRISON or ALGER, or any other conceivable Republican candidate

BLAINE fire and quality, such as he showed

in his palmy days. There must be no fall-

## The Treason Will Fail.

The objective point in a Presidential election is the Presidency, and the Democrata of New York, upon whom will, in largest measure, devolve the task of securing the necessary electoral votes requisite for success, are not unconscious or neglectful of In the city of New York more particularly, determines the result in the State, factional troubles, which in previous Presidential elections have too often operated to the detriment of the party, are now done away with, and for the first time in a quarter of a century there is but a single Democratic organization, well equipped for the fray, and resolutely bent upon success.

The factional differences which have existed in the past have resulted usually in obscuring the real point of issue in the minds of many, and thus the common Republican enemy has been able to secure a larger vote than would otherwise have gone to its candidates. This year, however, there is no division of the kind, and the prospects of Democratic victory are, in consequence, more than usually bright, with the Republicans prostrate and harmony everywhere on the Democratic side of New York.

What, then, can the Democrats of other States think of the treachery of a handful of boiting malcontents engaged in a futile endeavor to distract, and if possible disorganize, the reunited party by bringing about a revival of differences that are happlly composed? What can they think except that it is an effort to win, as the price of such trenchery, the support of the Republicans for local candidates hereafter to be put forward by the bolters?

But it won't work. As BOURKE COCKRAN declared in Washington the other day, the Mugwumps of New York have no existence as an organized body; they are leaders only; they have no followers. Their treason is predestined to fail, but the desire of the conspirators to betray the Democracy in New York is not less odious on that account. There is little dauger in it, but it

# A Great Armor Trial.

One of the most interesting and important of the series of steel plate tests that have given our Naval Proving Grounds a wide celebrity, has just occurred at Indian Head.

The largest and thickest nickel-steel plate ever fired at was attacked by the heaviest high-power rifle that has been used in such trials in this country, and it stood the test with complete success. It represented the casemate armor of the Massachusetts and Indiana, and weighed over 100 tons. It was, in fact, a part of the first lot of battle-ship armor that has been manufactured.

The Monterey's armor has already been supplied to her, and it is made of nickel steel: but this representative plate from Bethlehem is of far more importance than any of the Monterey's plates. The trial may, therefore, fairly be regarded as the starting point of a new stage in the testing of American armor.

In the famous trials of September, 1890, and in those of last autumn, the plates were of the standard trial thickness, 101/4 inches; but in Saturday's experiment the plate was 14 inches thick. In the trials of 1890 and of last October the heaviest gun employed was the 8-inch; the heaviest projectiles 210 and 250 pounds; the heaviest charge of powder 85 pounds. But in Satur-

day's trial the gun employed was the 10inch breech-loading rifle, such as can be found on the Miantonomoh or the Terror: the projectile weighed 500 pounds; the powder charge was 140 pounds; the velocty was 1,400 feet per second, as called for

by the contract. Three shots were fired at the plate, which was placed about forty-five yards from the gun. In no instance did the projectile find a lodgment in the backing. No point of a projectile reached the rear surface of the plate. This was not all. The high quality of the nickel steel was shown in its remarkable tenacity and resisting power. The great projectiles, weighing about a quarter of a ton each, had not been able to crack the plate. They were thrown completely back.

one of them being broken up. A projectile of American manufacture also won a triumph in the trial. In Commodore FOLGER'S last report it was said that "a definite progress in improvements in the quality of the projectiles received under the contract with the Carpenter Steel Company has been distinctly apparent since the commencement of deliveries, and it is gratifying to be able to note that this is due to the suggestions of the contractors themselves, who have in a measure abandoned the formula furnished by the foreign firm from which the Firminy methods were originally purchased." It is said that in the trial of Saturday two of the shells were imported from FIRTH of Sheffield, while the third was an American shell made by the same process; and that the American projectile rebounded intact, whereas one of the imported shells was broken up. Thus the trial further showed can be made in this country.

As for the armor, it is not exaggeration to say that that of which a sample was tested on Saturday, is by far the best lot of plates ever accepted in any country. The trial, accordingly, affords a further demonstration of the fact that our navy is making the best ship armor in the world.

#### An Outrageous Proposition.

The course of Commissioner LUMMIS in opposing in the Board of Education the outrageous project for the erection of a new and costly building for the college in Lexington avenue shows that he is a faithful servant of the people. When a resolution looking to that end was introduced into the Board a few days ago he refused to lend any aid to a scheme for throwing away millions of the public money for the erection of a spacious building for an institution from which less than a hundred pupils would be graduated annually. His protest was unavailing, however, and the resolution for the preparation of a bill authorizing the expenditure was passed.

The proper resolution to have passed would have been one directing that a bill be drafted abolishing altogether this useless excrescence upon our public school system. The concern is of no benefit to anybody except its corps of professors. Every student graduated from it could have secured a better education elsewhere, whether he had the money to pay for it or not. Not a single young man in New York who is fitted for a collegiate course, and can spare the time for it, would be shut out from its pursuit if the building of this Lexington avenue institution were torn down and its educational machinery destroyed utterly and finally.

Columbia College, for instance, has now purchased an incomparable site, to which in few years it will remove its educational plant, where it can enlarge and extend greatly both its collegiate and university facilities. It will have room for the accommodation of every young man throughout this metropolitan district who desires to follow a collegiate course without going to a distance. With a vast and constantly increasing endowment, it will always have at its command the means to furnish its students with the best facilities for education obtainable at the period. It aspires to give them every advantage for general and special study afforded by the this fact, or of the responsibility it entails. greatest universities of the world. A young man can enter into its academic where the size of the Democratic majority | department and continue under its benef- | States, and their candidate accepted, and icent direction and tuition until he has been ushered into a professional career as a doctor, a lawyer, an engineer, an architect, an electrician, a man of letters, a scholar, a teacher, a man of science, a studious and original investigator. Every assistance and all the implements and ap pliances he needs as he proceeds on his way, will be provided for him.

Every student, moreover, gets and will get this as an almost free gift. If he pays his tuition fees, he will pay only a smail part of the actual cost of his education to the college, to say nothing of the interest of the vast investment in the educational plant. He can pay for the instruction with his gratitude only, however rich he be, for five times the fees obtained from its students would not provide sufficient financial support for such university as Columbia.. A great university is essentially a philanthropic institution. Its efforts and aims are altruistic and not at all selfish. It is run to spend money for the general benefit, and not to make money.

To pretend, therefore, that the one-horse school in Lexington avenue is peculiarly and distinctively the free college of the city is absurd. All college education is of the nature of a gratuity. Its cost to the students is chiefly in the time which they must expend upon it, and the support which they must have meanwhile. Hence very few of the boys who enter the Lexington avenue institution can afford to remain through

the five years of its course. If the city is to be taxed for the collegiate instruction of boys, the most extravagant way of expending the money is on such a concern. For a small part of the sum Columbia College would receive all the students the City College can graduate. The cost of founding what is called a scholarship in Columbia is \$2,000. The payment of that sum entitles the founder to "have always one student educated in the college free of all charges for tuition." The annual expenditure upon the Lexington avenue institution is about \$150,000. Accordingly, the cost of keeping it up for a single year would provide for the free education of seventy-five students in Columbia College for all time. Doubtless the city could make even better terms with the trustees of Columbia, and, without any doubt at all, the young men would get a far better education than they now receive. These public scholarships could be made prizes for which pupils in the grammar schools would contend; and winning such a prize would confer distinction on a youth, instead of loading him with an uncomfortable sense of obligation. Their

would be paid once for all time, and it would be no more than a single year's expenditure on an inferior institution. Yet the Board of Education propo

number could also be increased if the desire

and the worthiness for more were mani-

fested. As compared with the cost of keep-

ing up the Lexington avenue college, the

outlay would be insignificant. The money

ask the Legislature to give it millions of money to buy a new site and put up a new building for the useless concern! Meantime the accommodations for primary instruction do not keep pace with the demand.

#### The Cleveland Account of Four Demo cratic Conventions.

When the CLEVELAND bolters undertake to uphold their movement by ciphering on the past politics of New York, they are doomed to lay every argument for the Claimant out fiat. Our rampant CLEVELAND-free-silver contemporary, the St. Louis Republic, gives interesting evidence of this when it soothes its palpitations with an address lately delivered in Richmond by the Hon. JOHN DE WITT WARNER, a New York CLEVELAND COMgressman, who owes his seat in the House of Representatives more directly to DAVID BENNETT HILL than to any other cause. It is wonderful to see the redoubtable absurdity with which Mr. WARNER tries to establish the theory that New York's instructed delegation for HILL is an overwhelming indication of the nomination and election of 1888's Defeated.

One argument in support of this paradox is said to be the fact that when TILDEN was nominated in 1876 the Tammany delegation protested vigorously. They presented also a manifesto signed by prominent Democrats from all parts of the State certifying to the impossibility of his election;" Mr. TILDEN was chosen, and he carried New York. In 1880, we are told, there was 'perfect harmony" in the New York delegation, and HANCOCK was "nominated without a protest," yet he was defeated. In 1884, again, Tammany fought from the start against the final choice of the Convention, but CLEVELAND was nominated, and the cold record shows that he pulled through. In 1988 there was harmony for the great Mugwump, and he fell.

Let us put the simple record of these four Conventions by the side of the assertions with which this Mugwump agent undertakes to proselyte the ignorant into worship of their idol.

Mr. WARNER'S statement regarding the Convention of 1889 is squarely and unqualifiedly the opposite of the truth. In 1880, instead of being for HANCOCK the New York delegation, who first cast a ballot for HENRY B. PAYNE of Ohio, after emerging from its uncertainty with reference to Mr. Til-DEN's candidacy advanced to the front with the name of the other great leader of the Democracy, SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL, and Judge Peckham formally made that nomination. Such was the situation which this devotee of the Claimant, feeling like him emancipated from all the usual obligations to accurcy, describes as perfectly harmonious for HANCOCK. The latter's nomination was folly and his cause was hopeless; whereas there was no combination of political circumstances conceivable that could have prevented the election of RANDALL. RAN-DALL had behind him the full and enthusiastic strength of his party, the prestige of peerless leadership and of lifelong alliance with the statesman whose election four years earlier had to be vindicated. Yet New York's judgment was ignored and the Republicans remained in power in consequence. In 1888 the New York Democrats had no voice in the nomination business. The Federal Administration forced a delegation in its own favor in deliance of local sentiment, and the Republicans came back again.

But perhaps, after all, Mr. WARNER's effort to build a CLEVELAND boom, under the present circumstances, upon the attitude of Tammany Hall in 1876 and 1884 is as astounding in its practical mendacity as is his treatment of the Convention of 1880. In 1876 the New York State delegation was for TILDEN and in 1884 it was for CLEVELAND. The delegates from New York city on both occasions were a faction, unable to control the representation of the State. In 1876 the "manifesto signed by prominent Democrats "opposing Mr. TILDEN's nomination. was far more threatening in its character than any possible result of the CLEVELAND bolters' opposition to HILL. Yet the wish of the Empire State delegation was respected fully by the delegates of other this is something for chronic Mugwump slanderers to digest-the forces of Tammany were both times turned unflinchingly to the help of their unwelcome or of fensive conqueror, and the national ticket

was elected. Here is where the Mugwump is trying to deceive. In this year of 1892 the New York delegation is solid for HILL Tammany Hall is neither a protesting minority nor a controlling majority. The undivided Democratic party is for HILL with fervor, and with harmony, and with determination; and if its wishes are to be flouted through the influence of the Mugwump mania, and a candidate chosen who not only bears the tradition of defeat, but who has been beaten and unanimously rejected in the Convention of his State, the entire Democratic organization must be thrown down, and the blazing record of seven years of triumph be insultingly trampled on to make a Mugwump holiday. As the day for the Democratic National Convention approaches, the CLEVELAND fanatics realize and practically confess that by hook or crook they must show that New York, instead of being for HILL, is for CLEVELAND. This can't be done. It is not so!

We do not know how many bills have been introduced into Congress during the present session, appropriating money for the raising of monuments in honor of Americans who have rendered distinguished service to their country as soldiers or as statesmen. The least desirable way of procuring funds for such monuments is by appropriations from the public treasury. The best way, and the way in which such funds ought to be procured, is by voluntary subscriptions from the people. It is thus that we have raised in this city the Wass-INGTON Memorial Arch and the GRANT Monument, besides many statues of heroes, statesmen, authors, and other worthy personages. Very large are the sums of money that our citizens have contributed for the erection of these works during the quarter of a century. Surely it is finer for a man to be thus honored through popular generosity, at the prompting of gratitude, under the appreciation of intelligence, than by means of an appropriation from the Treasury. Surely the city that is adorned with images thus paid for will be prouder of them than if they had been erected by the legislation of Congress.

Let us, then, always resort to this method of obtaining the means of setting up memorials of the men who may have merited them. Let the people of all the States of the Union adopt the same method. And let Congress positively refuse to appropriate any part of the millions of dollars required by the many bills before it for the erection of monuments and statues

"The Prevalent Epidemic of Quackery' was the title of the address delivered by Dr GOULD before the graduating class of the Buffalo Medical College. After bemoaning the growth of medical quackery and telling of its evils, he declared that the "newspapers dare not tell the truth about it." or show up the quack doctors. The learned Doctor should have explained to the graduating class that

his remark does not apply to all papers. He

ought to be aware, for example, that THE SUN has taken the pains to show up many quacks and has commended the efforts of the regular faculty to put down quackery. It is so times hard for a paper, even if it has the best professional advice, to diagnose a case of genuine quackery, or, even if it has all the chemical appliances, to tell whether certain pills and potions are really quack medicines. Some medicines that were once considered quackish by the profession. now stand well in the regular books, and many practitioners who have been denounced as quacks at one time have afterward been ranked among scientific discoverers. We do not want to make any mistake in such cases. We must have assurance that a medicine is worthless or fraudulent before we set it down as a quack medicine, and when the charge of quackery is brought against any medicaster we must have proof that the charge is true before branding

him as a quack doctor. Dr. Gould is desirous of suppressing quacks and quackery, and, if he gets on sure ground. we shall encourage him.

Is it possible that all our esteemed CLEVE-LAND contemporaries hereabouts have allowed a Western organ to develop a more acute case of Mugicumpilis than any one of them? Here is the Kansas City Star in what must be the very very last stages of sactomantimania, slaughtering all Democratic candidates even for Vice-President, and demanding that only a true Mugwump worshipper shall go on the ticket with CLEVELAND, such as Russell or Grace. The latter gentleman is out through the accident of birth, but how would a few tickets look combined on the Star's plan?

For President, .... Genren Cleveland, of Kansas. For Vice-President, William Russell, of Mass.

For President ...... G. C., of Rhode Island. For Vice-President, Dox Dickisson, of Mich.

Or. For President ...... G. C., of South Carolina Por Vice-President, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, of N. Y. Or.

For President ...... G. C., of Wisconstr

For Vice-President, Major C. Hill. Joxes, of Mo. Wouldn't these be fine? And wouldn't they be properly stuffed all through?

The Rev. Dr. RAINSFORD took a practical view of a complicated question in his sermon of last Sunday morning. "I mean," he said. "that the Christian Church may yet be forced to compete with the drinking saloon." "What we must do," said Dr. RAINSFORD afterward to an Evening Sun reporter, "is to provide substitutes that will not be tainted by vice and unwholesome surroundings. In such a thickly populated city as ours, to attempt to do away with saloons is simply impossible. But we can do the next best thing. We can provide the beer demanded by those who want it, and elevate the standard of the saloon to a level it has never occupied. I don't mean to give away the beer, but to sell it at good prices with a profit. Would I sell whiskey in these saloons? No. I don't think that I would; but beer, light wines, coffee, and chocolate I certainly would. What is more, I would have them open on Sundays during the proper hours; but they would be so managed that they would conform strictly to the laws, and in no way evade or break them."

This accords very well with a famous little poem written by William Blake in London a hundred years ago:

Dear mother, dear mother, the church is cold, But the alchouse is healthy and pleasant and warm; Revides, I can tell where I am used well. Such usage in heaven will never do well.

But if at the church they would give us some ale, And a nicasant fre our souls to regale, We'd sing and we'd jray all the livelong day. Nor ever once wish from the church to stray,

Then the parson might preach and drink and sing. And we'd he as happy as birds in the spring: And modest leane Lineau, who is always at thurch. Would not have bandy children, nor hiding, nor birch; And Gon like a Father rejoicing to see His children as pleasant and happy as He, Would have no more quarrel with the devil or the

But kiss him, and give him both drink and apparel." Dr. RAINSFORD has opened up a new line in

the treatment of this important subject, and we shall look with interest for the discussion of his project in the religious and secular press. The usually peaceful town of Skapenteles must be falling into anarchy, if we are to credit a despatch in our enterprising contem porary, the Herald. It appears that certain

annoyance of the people, who held a meeting of protest last Saturday. All the speakers at the meeting used violent language, and we consider it our duty to censure them for doing so. We are told that one speaker announced contractors; that another hinted at mob law: that still another stirred his auditors to resistance, and that finally the Rev. Mr. PATTERon urged the people to protect their homes against the enemy and resist him to the last. It is very wicked to give utterance to such an-

archical threats in any of the peaceful towns

of this State, especially in Skancateles, which

contractors for the building of public works

there have piled stones in the streets to the

is an exceedingly moral and pretty place. What does our religious contemporary, the Christian Union, mean by saying that "it is a fact that a deteriorated quality of men are now going into the ministry "? This is a hard saying, surely, and it must give offence to the ministry. Is it true? We are not prepared to answer this question, and can neither confirm nor disprove the allegation of the Chris tian Union. It can certainly be affirmed, how ever, that there are but few men of the highes intellect or theological erudition or eloquence among the ministers of this city, and tha there are feedle minds among them. How shall the Christian Union get rid of the ministers of deteriorated quality and secure a full supply of ministers of the best quality? We

### cannot say. SENATOR CHANDLER'S VIEWS

On the Question of the Mississippi River, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your first eading article in THE SUN of Saturday states so clearly, as to floods in the Mississippi, the upposed merits of the outlet system that I take occasion to oppose to it. I hope with equal clearness, the claimed merits of the opposite plan, namely, the continuous levee system. It is frankly admitted by the army engineers that the outlet system would be correct if the water was pure, without sediment. Then the true method would undoubtedly be to open many passages and get rid of the surplus water as soon as possible. The merit of the army engineers' straight continuous levee plan is based wholly upon the presence of vast quantities of sediment in the current.

The claim is that the outlet system distributes the sediment above the true mouth of the river, thus gradually raising the flood plain. and, while creating a sense of false security for a time, surely eventuates in most disastrous overflows. On the other hand, the levee system, without side outlets, carries the sediment to the extreme mouth of the river, in the case of the Mississippi, out into the deep waters of the Gulf, without raising the delta. and therefore is the true permanent system.

An argument against the Government engineers' plan which takes no notice of the fact upon which they avowedly base their distinction and their system, is not complete. An investigation two years ago convinced me that their facts and reasons were conclusive. I hope the editor of THE SUN will inquire fully. W. E. CHANDLEL

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1802.

## Canadians Leaving Canada.

OTTAWA. May 23.—Official returns show that he withdrawals from postal savings banks exceeded deposits during the month of April by \$141,000, or at the rate of over a million and a half a year. This is taken to indicate that a large number of people are leaving the country, taking their savings with them.

Force of Hable. "What an exaperatingly slow delivery Mr. O'Rater has" complained the wearted listeler. "Yes; he used to be a measunger boy." THE PACTS OF THE CASE.

How the Democratic National Convention
Will Stand. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The po lifical arithmetic man is pretty nearly due, with his tables of Presidential probabilities. his musings and surmises, and his confusing conjectures. Before he spreads himself unduly over the land and in the columns of the newspapers. I would like to give THE Sun the observations of a disinterested observer.

mend, by resolution, the last Administration of its own political friends. Each party is, to a considerable extent, judged in a Presidential contest Ly its performances or omissions when last in office; and to disavow the actions of a prior Administration would be to admit defeat in advance. Accordingly, even in the case of Hayes, an utterly discredited personage in the politics of the country, the Republican Conventions, almost without exception, approved of his Administration in 1880. Again in 1884 the same compliment was paid to President Arthur, though the nomination o the former was known to be impossible, and the nomination of the latter was not seriously thought of outside of the Federal officeholders. So Cleveland, the last Democratic President in office, is commended in resolutions everywhere but in his own State, where he is best known. That the last Democratic Administration—supposed in such localities as North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Vermont to be an earnest of the next-should be in a formal manner approved is not strange. But let no one fall into the error of supposing that such perfunctory endorsement means, in the mind of anybody capable of ordinary comprehension, that a repetition of the Cleveland Administration is invited by Democrats any more than a repetition of the Hayes Administration was desired, or would have been agreed to, by Republicans in 1880.

There will be 100 delegates to the National Democratic Convention, 888 from States and 12 from Territories. In order to nominate, the votes of 600 delegates will be required, a clear two-third vote. Here is how the situation nov presents itself, regarding the delegates already elected, or yet to be elected, from the

Several States:

Alabama—First choice, Cleveland 11, Hill 11; second choice, Hill 22.

Arkamaa—First choice, Cleveland 16; second choice, Boics or Palmer 16.

California—First choice, Cleveland 14, Hill 4; second choice, Hill 7, Palmer 7.

Colorado—First choice, Hill 8: second choice, Hill 8.

Silver State.—First choice, Cleveland 9, Hill 3; second choice, Hill 9, Cleveland 3.

Belaware—First choice, Cleveland 6; second choice, Gorman 6. Jorman 6, Florida—First choice, Ilili 4, Gorman 4; second choice,

Hill 8.
Georgin-First choice, Cleveland 13, Hill 13; second choice, Falmer 13, Hill 13.
Idano-First choice, Hill 6; second choice, Hill 6.
Silver State.
Hillions-First choice, Plaimer 48; second choice, scat-Illinoise-First choice, Palmer 48; second choice, scat-tering, erray, Hill, Soice.

Indiana-First choice, Gray 30; second choice, Gray
17, Cleveland 13.

Inwa-First choice, Boies 26; second choice, Palmer, Kanasa-First choice, Cleveland 20; second choice, Kanasa-First choice, remainder scattering.

Kenting 10 for flores, remainder scattering.

Kenting 10 first choice, Carlisio 20; second choice, scattering, Palmer, Hill, and Gray

Louisiana-First choice, Hill 8, Cleveland 8; second choice, Carlisle 8, Hill 8,

Maine-First choice, Cleveland, 12; second choice, scattering.

maryland—First choice, Gorman 16; second choice, he same. Michigan—First choice, Cleveland 28; second choice, Minnesota First choice, Cleveland 18; second noice, Boics on Palmer. hoice, Boics of Palmer. Mississippi - First choice, Hill 18; second choice, the same. Missouri-First choice, Cleveland 34; second choice, Hill 17, Boles 17. Mentana-First choice, Hill 6; second choice, Hill 6. Hill 1, Boles 1.

Montana—First choice, Hill 6; second choice, Hill 6, Siver State.

Nebraska—First choice, Cleveland 8, Hill 8; second choice, Paimer 8, Hill 8, Nevada—First choice, Hill 6; second choice, Hill 8, Nevada—First choice, Hill 6; second choice, Hill 8, New Islampshire—First choice, Cleveland 8; second choice, Russel of Messachusetts, if a candidate.

New York—First choice, Mill 72; second choice, Hill 72. Decisive State.

North Carolina—First choice, Hill 12; second choice, Hill 11, Cleveland 11; second choice, Hill 11, Carliste 11.

North Inskota—First choice, Cleveland 6; second choice, Roice of Falmer.

Ohio—First choice, Campbell 40; second choice, Hill 23, Cleveland 23.

thregon—First choice, Cleveland 8; second choice, Hill 8.

Fennsylvania—First choice, Cleveland 64; second

Hill S.

Pennsylvania—First choice, Cieveland 64; second choice—If cast as a unit—Partison 64; if not, scattering between Pattison, Hill, and Gorman.

Rhode Island—First choice, Cleveland 8; second choice, Russell, if a candidate,
Bouth Carolina—First choice, Hill 18; second choice, dil 18. child IS.
South Dakota—First choice, Cleveland 4. Hill 4; second choice, Boues 4. Hill 4.
Tennesses—First choice, Carlisle 12, Cleveland 12; second choice, Hill 18, Uteveland 6.
Texas—First choice, Cleveland 20, Hill 10; second choice, Hill 18, Gorman 16.
Vermont—First choice, Cleveland 8; second choice, under consideration, The Democrats of Vermont have their only inning in a Presidential election at the hominating convention. They take a passive part in the election.

Virginia-First choice Cleveland 12, Hill 12; second Washington-First choice, Hill 8; second choice, Was Virginia - Pirst choice, Gorman 6, Cleveland 6; second choice the same, or for Brice, if a candidate, Wisconsin - Pirst choice, Cleveland 24, second choice, Paimer 24, Soider State.

Wyoming - First choice, Cleveland 6; second choice,

Botes 6.

The Territories—Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, Oklahoms, Utah, and District of Columbia have, together, 12 votes, ikely to be cast on the first ballot: Cleveland, 6. scattering 6: second brilot, District of Columbia for Hill, Alaska for Cleveland, and the others divided between Botes, Palmer, and Gray. The conclusion I draw from an examination

of this list is as follows: 1. That no candidate will have votes enough on the first ballot to be nominated.

2. That after the complimentary vote ha been cast Cleveland's support will fall off and Hill's will continue and increase. 3. That in no State from which he gets any rotes on the first, will Cleveland be as strong

after as on the first ballot. 4. That in no State will Hill be weaker after than on the first ballot. 5. That no candidate can gain the requisite

najority who cannot secure the support of New York. (). That fully 40 per cent. of the delegates-33 per cent. would be sufficient for the purposo-are unalterably and unconditionally op-

osed to Cleveland as a candidate. 7. That Hill's support is definite, compact, and trustworthy, whereas Cleveland's support is largely sentimental and clusive. After the first ballot, in a Democratic Convention, the influence of delegations from the Republicar States steadily diminishes, and from doubtful States steadily increases. In a contest the

latter control. & That no successful combination for the choice of a Vice-President is possible by the partisans of a Presidential candidate unable to secure the vote of his own State.

9. That all the prospective Vice-Presidential candidates, to be presented by their respective States for the Presidential nomination on the first ballot, are former Republicans, and hence would be barred from success by the choice of a Mugwump nominee for President, just as Gray had to be put aside in 1888 in favor of Thurman, in order to get at least one original Democrat on the ticket.

10. That where a candidate who leads on the first ballot is certain to fall behind on successive ones, he must, in a Democratic Convention, be nominated on the first ballot or

I am aware that the partisans of Governor Hill claim a larger vote for him on the first ballot than I have indicated as probable, but due allowance must be made for their enthusiasm in support of a candidate who has never yet been beaten in a political contest, either in a convention or before the people. Perhaps, too, I give Cleveland a larger support than many persons think probable that he will receive, even on the first ballot. Differ as the figures may in some particulars, the changes will not be sufficient to impugn or discredit the conclusions which I have drawn from them. So let them stand. They describe the situation accurately as it is to-day. AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Buddhistic Supremneles for the Week

With compassion, Severe yet perplexing compassion, Celestial compassion, founded in love. The high soul is ever filled. It is the soul of supremacy Encompassing all creatures, Elevating ail. -Udanacarga (ch. 81, v. 44).

What is a true gift ? A true gift and worthy Is that gift for which naught, Nay, not even grace,

SOME MUGWUMP POLITICS.

Mr. Condert and the Claimant

have been a source of amusement to many Democrats and Republicans alike to read a letter printe 1 in the New York Herald of Sunday from Mr. Frederic R. Coudert. He endeavors to show that through the nomination of ex-President Cleveland alone can the Democracy be successful in the coming election. Mr. Cleve land was highly honored by his nomination though not a disinterested Democrat, on the and election in 1884, and was renominated in subject of the Democratic National Conven-1888 and defeated, as most reople believe, be tion in Chicago, now less than a month distant. cause of his ill-advised tariff message and a It is the rule of both political parties to comcombination of acts for which he was thought to be largely responsible. Whatever the ex-President has done which entitles him to com mendation, he deserves and has received full recompense from the Democratic party and the country. I am with the great majority who believe that other citizens of this country exist who are not only capable of filling the office of Chief Executive of the nation but who would at this time be more certain of election. The bitterness of the properly named "Provisional Committee," under the guidance of close friends and advisers of the ex-President, has proved an element of weakness to him. They cry out against the Democratic State Convention, which was called in February by the only authorized body competent to call it, and hypocritically assert that their objection was that so early a date prevented the delegates from the farming districts from attending the primaries. This is proved fallacious, for the primaries were more fully attended than formerly, and the delagates from the country districts unanimously declared that they hoped that future State conventions would be held at the same senson. as it interfered less with their farm work than at any other period. Mr. Coudert tells us that Mr. Cleveland is

placed upon a pedestal that no other man at this day can occupy." This, then, appears as a notice from one of the chief advisors of the Provisional Committee" that only the choice of Grover Cleveland by the National Domocratic Convention will insure their support of its nomince. This does not surprise Democrats. They have known that the true definition of your "Provisional Committee" was to support the Democratic ticket, provided Mr. Cleveland should be nominated, and to en-deavor to defeat it in case he should not be. Members of this Provisional, professedly Democratic, combination have asserted that they will do so, and doubtless will, for there are those among them who have been so engaged before, and have chosen "to stab the party's candidate in the back," as Mr. Coudert expresses it, which is exactly what this committee is endeavoring to accomplish.

The Democratic party of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, unanimously declared that David B. Hill, and not Grover Cleveland, was its choice for the Presidency. and Mr. Coudert, when he recommends Senator Hill to retire in favor of the ex-President, demonstrates that he is more of a diplomat than a philosopher, and his argument possesses more rhetoric than reason. Inasmuch as the Democracy of this State have already declared their choice to be David B. Hill, would it not be more reasonable for the ex-President to retire in his favor? The intimation that to adopt Mr. Coudert's suggestion would be "heal perilous dissensions and restore There are no dissensions in the party in this The party in Convention has declared its unanimity. The disturbance is among the Provisional Committee" along, and the suggestion made is like advising a banking instiution to pay a spurious claim for a large amount of money simply to "restore har mony." The names of many candi lates may be pre-

Senator Hill was Governor of New York, which ended on the first day of January last, by his untiring fidelity to the public interest and intelligent and energetic performance of his executive duties he accomplished many things, a few of which I enumerate, entitling him to all honor from the Democratic party, viz: Which is the lowest tax rate for thirty-six years.

sented to the National Convention, but the De-

mocracy of New York State have but one, and

its State Convention has proclaimed that one to

be David B. Hill. During the seven years that

10 Republican majority
of Democratic majority
8 Republican majority
1 Democratic majority The judgment of two-thirds or more of the delegates to the Chicago Convention should be superior to individual judgment, and if the choice of the country's Democracy does not coord with those of the "Provisional" combination, I hope that the Democracy that possessed Mr. Coudert before he got into such bad company will again assert itself and lead him not only to support the nomination of that Convention, as he publicly promised to do, but to exert himself with the Mugwumps and Republicans composing this "Provisional"

combination and endeavor to convert them from the error of their ways. E. I. Ridgway.

## The Anti-Snappers at Binghamton

BINGHAMTON, May 21.-Seeing a call for a meeting of those Democrats in favor of a May Convention. I went into the hall and found present by actual count fifteen persons, including two reporters.

Ex-Deputy Collector Iploes was Chairman and Labor Agitator Blakney was secretary. I noticed that two of the leading spirits of the meeting, Messrs. Blakney and Dundon. had acted as delegates at the last regula Democratic County Convention. Another chief dvisor was Perrie Cunningham, who was re-

advisor was Perrie Cunningham, who was retired from the secretaryship of the County Committee at that Convention.

The committee selected to appoint a Provisional County Committee, as they call it, must have found Democratic bolters very scarce, for after deliberating a long time they reported names for only a few of the wards and towns, and of the persons so reported only three were present at the meeting. They finally decided to make a call for primaries and a County Convention.

Yours for straight Democracy,

T. J. BLOOMER.

THE PAPER PEST. New York Has a Companion in Slovenly Disgrace in Chicago.

From the Chicago late: Orem.
"The waste paper field" is among the worst pests of city life. The trouble is that his kind is numerous, and so persistent. The business man on the cars buys a penny paper, glances at it for five minutes, and throws t from his car window or chucks it under the seat only be kicked into the street. The thrifty housewife piles refuse papers by the basketful into the back a ley, and the lunchers in the parks scatter them everywhere as if they were a necessity to add beauty and variety to the growing flowers. Can nothing be done to check such vandalism? Flying papers, recking with fifth from the gutters, litter the screets, the aidewalks, and the parks and lawns, and give everything an air o venilness. Who has a remedy for such a nuisance?

#### Meeting of the Court of Appeals. ALBANY, May 23.-The First Division Court

of Appeals met to-day after a two weeks' reess and took up the regular calendar. The Second Division will meet next week in Saratoga, and both divisions will conclude their see sions there in about three weeks. At that time new calendar will have to be made up. Ther a new calendar will have to be made up. There are up to this time 350 returns in appeals, and when it is time to prepare the new calendar there will be as many more. This will make a small calendar 1500 cases) comparatively, and only large enough for one court. When the Second Division is through the court proper will estify that fact to the Governor, and he will issue a proclamation returning the Judges composing the Second Division to their respective districts.

Grant Monument Fund Hubserlptions John J. Gorman, Father of the Council of the Cammany Society, yesterday sent a check for contributions of the Tammany Society to the Grant Monument fund. Charles A. Snylle. Chairman of the Committee on Confectionery and Alised Interests. yesterday returned \$3,343.50 to Gen. Porter as the result of the canvass among the members of the candy trade. \$5,000 to Gen. Horace Porter, representing the

FIRING UNDER WATER.

Two More Projection Sent from the Row of John Eriesson's Bestroyer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It mus John Eriesson's Destroyer fired two more projectiles under water in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday for the edification of the Torpedo Board. Whether the tost was a success or not depends a good deal on what is expected of the guns. If it is only to fire under water. then the tests were successful. Both projecttiles wont the required 300 feet. If accuracy, of course, is demanded, the tests were not

successful, for both projectiles took more or less erratic courses. The first one fired went the centre. It missed all the others, but reached the end of the dry dock all right. The second went through the first net 5 feet 10 inches from the top and almost at the centre, through the second 7 feet G inches from the top and G inches left of the centre, through the third 7 feet from the top and 3 feet d inches to the right of the centre, through the fourth a foot from the top and 8 feet to the right of the centre, and through the fifth 3 feet 5 inches from the top and 1s feet 6 inches from the centre. It missed the sixth, and appeared

binches from the top and lifeet inches from the centre. It missed the sixth, and appeared butt end up at the end of the dry dock. Somewhere in its journey it had sprung a leak and nearly illied with water. The nets were each 40x20 feet, and were stretched across the dry dock issein. In which there was 25 feet of water, at a distance of 100 feet spart.

The firing of the gun was watched by a crowd of speciators. Capt. Converse and the agents of the Ericsson Coast Defence Company stood on the deck of the Destroyer. The Captain held his handkerchief in his hand. Lieut. McLean and Lieut. Bradbury, the other two members of the Tornedo Board, sat on the sides of the dock holding ropes of the nets in one hand and stop watches in the other. The speciators were gathered along the shore just telow the dock and nearly opposite the Destroyer. Capt. Converse dropped his handkerchief. There was a muffied noise that it is not possible to describe. A attrock of water from the bow of the boat shead ten or twenty feet was lifted up. A red streak could be seen. The little hoat jumped back from three to four feet, and then the water in front opened and iet out a mass of blue flame and a cloud of yellow smoke, and then instantly closed up again. Down at the extreme end of the basin by this time the high but of the projectile could be seen appearing above the water.

The few spectators who stood down along the dock at the second shot said that the princettle jumped clear of the water at the sixth net and went as straight as an arrow between the two buoys that kept the net from sinking.

The projectile travelled, as nearly as could be told from the stop watches, the first one hundred feet in one-half a second, the second hundred in a second. The record of the rest of the journey was not kept. When it left the muzzle of the gun it was seven feet under water. It arose a foot and two inches in the first hundred feet to drom day inches in the first hundred feet to drom day inches in the second hundred.

foot and two inches in the first hundred feet. It dropped eight inches and swerved to the right six inches in the second hundred, it dropped six inches and swerved four feet to the right in the third hundred. It impied six feet and swerved to the right five feet in the fourth hundred. It dropped two feet and swerved eight heet six inches to the right in the fifth hundred.

One of the problems the Torpedo Board is trying to solve is why the projectiles did not take a straight course. It is not certain whether any projectiles will be fired to-day or not. The Board does not regard the old nets, which are made of one-quarter-inch rope, as satisfactory, and they will put down shad nets anchored to the bottom to-day. This will prevent the note shrinking, and the projectiles will be more apt to perforate them at the point of touch.

GOV. FLOWER GOES NORTH To Make a Personal Inspection of the Pris

ALBANY, May 23. - Gov. Flower left to-night for the north. To THE SUN reporter he said: what is being done there and where the money

of the State goes which is appropriated for that and other prisons. I shall make no special investigation of how the prison officials came to lose Bunco Thief O'Brien, but will simply begin an investigation or inspection of all the State prisons, hospitals, asylums, and other institutions which are wholly or in part supported by appropriations made by the Legislaported of appropriations made by the Legislature and signed by me. I shall have to sign appropriation bills every year while I am Governor, and I want to see for myself how and where the money goes. I have found that this personal-observation plan works well in my private business, and I do not see why It should not in the business of the State. For this reason I intend, as fast as I can, to see all State institutions. I have another reason for going to Clinton prison at this time, and that is because it is situated up there in the Adirondack region, where it has been decided to lay out a State park. I shall come down from the prison through the woods, to see what I can of them and get an idea of what is wanted myself before next year, when bills making appropriations for the proposed park will begin to come in. If I am more familiar with the region I shall be better qualified to understand bills which relate to it and require large appropriations. Of course, I can spend no great amount of time there this week, as I must be back in time to start for Rochester on Saturday, where President Harrison and I are to participate in the Decoration Day exercises, including the unveiling of the soldiers' monument."

"Do you intend to make a speech there, Governor?" ture and signed by me. I shall have to sign

"Do you intend to make a speech there, Goyernor?"
"No: I stipulated when I accepted the invitation to be present that I should not be called
on to make a speech. I understand, however,
that the President is coming loaded with
speeches, but then be is in a hot race for the
nomination at Minneapolis."
"Beports seem to indicate that many think
you, Governor, are in the race on the other
side. How is it?"
"Oh, no. I have all the racing I can attend to
here." replied the Governor, as he quickly
stepped to the window to look at the parade of
the theatre-circus which was passing up Btste
street.

THOUGHT THE SHOTS WERE FOR HIM One of the Burgiars Fell from the Window When the Watchman Fired at the Other, John Bauer, watchman in C. H. Lord's lum-

ber yard in Williamsbridge, heard glass break-ing in the office at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and drawing his revolver he fired three shots at a man who was running away in the darkness. The report of the pistol had not died away when a second man fell with a thud at Bauer's feet, as if he had come from the clouds.

away when a second man left with a thur as Bauer's feet, as if he had come from the clouds. Bauer covered the prostrate man with his revolver and told him to wait quietly until the officer on post came along.

The officer arrived in time and took the prisoner to the Tromont police station, where he weakened and admitted that he and his pal had hoped to rob the safe. He said he was Henry Parker of 43 South Tenth street, Brooklyn, and that his companion was Abraham Van Buskirk, who lives at 158 East 118th street. Parker is 21 years old.

They had leaned a poist against the house, and Parker had climbed up to the second story, where the safe was, and had smashed the window. He tumbled off his perch from fright, supposing the watchman was firing at him. He said Van Buskirk had induced him to try his hand at safe breaking. If the young men had any burglars' tools with them, Van Buskirk carried them off.

Detective Mitchel haid an early call yesterday at Van Buskirk's home and told the young man's mother thathe wanted to give him a lob as driver. Mrs. Van Buskirk's add her son would return presently. He did and recognized the detective. He dodged into a greery at 160 and made a rush to escape through a rear window, but was caught by Mitchel. The prisoners were remanded in the Harlem Court.

Who Will Hay Justie: Ketty's Place! Richard Croker and Lawyer David McClure risited the Mayor's office yesterday morning. Police Justices McMahon. Divver, and Ityan were in the office at the time. A story was circulated that the task of selecting a new Police Justice to succeed the late John E. Kelly was

No such subject was mentioned," said the Mayor when the story was told him. "Mr. Croker and I talked only of my Western trip."

In reference to Mr. Kelly's successor, the gossips say that I'ctor P. Brady of the Seventeenth district is slated for the place.

How Long Will It Take to Raise \$1,575 ! Recent subscriptions footing up \$381.57 have been received by the Treasurer of the Washington Arch Fund. This makes a total of \$124,425,05, which leaves but \$1,574.05 needed to complete the fund.

Adequate Apology.

Prom the thempe besty trabuse.

"If I mistake not, Colonel, you were a member of the last Congress?"

"No, sir! I was not, sir!"

"I beg a billion pardons! You are a member of the present tongress?"

"You have mixed me up with some other Colonel, sir. I am not a member of the present Congress, either, sir."

"I beg a billion and a half pardons."

Mistaken Indentity.

Mrs. B.—Dear me! What lovely closets this flat has!
Agent—Madam, those are not the closets.
They are the bedrooms.